DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

SHORES OF ALBEMARLE SOUND,
Two days after the Battle.

Editors Confederate:—Before this reaches you, your columns will have announced the *Naval Engagement* on the Albemarle Sound, on Thursday, the 5th inst., to be known in history, I suppose, as the "Battle of Sandy Point." But it may be interesting to your readers to have an account from an eye-witness on shore. As my home is immediately on the Sound, and but two miles from the Point, I had from a rising ground as satisfactory a view, without a glass, as could be desired. A nearer view would have enabled us to judge better of the effects of the shots, but we were near enough for safety.—As it was, our party were momentarily expecting a shell or two, and several window panes in the house were broken by the violent concussion.

The steam ram "Albemarle," commanded by Captain Cook, moved down the Sound from the Roanoke river between two and three o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, accompanied by the little transport, "Cotton Plant," and the gunboat "Bombshell," captured at Plymouth. A squadron of five United States gunboats, which had been lying a most respectful distance from the mouth of Roanoke since the capture of Plymouth, as a *fleet of observation*, fled like sheep before the monitor, *out of range* and without any show of resistance. As our little fleet sailed secretly down the bosom of the broad Albemarle, the "Cotton Plant" was observed to turn and retire with quickened speed towards the mouth of Roanoke. Being on the *qui vive*, I soon perceived the cause of so sudden a move.—Three very large gunboats, of a size and build hitherto unknown in our waters, and apparently fresh from the hands of the builders, were moving swiftly around Sandy Point and directly for the Ram. She, meanwhile, stood still, her brave little consort slightly in the advance, and as the forward vessel came within range, saluted her with one of her deep-mouthed guns. Very promptly the Yankees responded with one of theirs, and the fight begun.

With one accord, the household, black and white, from chamber and kitchen and field, ran to a shaded knoll overhanging the water, whence we had a good view of a scene both magnificent and fearful. Never, surely, did these peaceful shores resound with such reverberating thunders—never were these placid waters so plowed by hostile prows and destructive missiles.

The enemy came on in *single file* and at full speed. The foremost vessel ran straight up to the Ram, as if she would run her down, veered off a little, passed ahead and gave her a broadside; then crossed her bows, returned and delivered another broadside, and passed on out of range. The second and third steamers moved and fired in like manner. The first repeated these evolutions, and was again followed by the other two. This terrific *Grand Waltz* continued for some time, the Ram receiving the tremendous fire apparently with the most stoical coolness and indifference, and delivering her fatal bolts deliberately and accurately, whilst the enemy fired rapidly and very wildly.

Meantime, the inglorious *squadron of observation*, with one additional boat, were coming up from the distant rear and very cautiously joining, one by one and at long range, in the *melee*. The little Bombshell had been standing up bravely to the large vessels as they passed, contemptuously sparing her till her sharp fire provoked them to attack her. The rear boat, avoiding closer quarters with the Ram, found a nearer and less formidable antagonist in the Bombshell, which, undismayed, maintained a brisk fight with nearly the whole squadron for some minutes; till surrounded and cut off from her consort and protector, she raised a white flag and dropped out of action—a captive, mute and motionless, and awaiting the orders of her captors.

During this time the guns of the Ram had been doing execution. From the hold of the largest steamer issued a thick column of smoke, which increased as the cloud of powder smoke was flown away. She ceased firing, and all hands seemed to engage in subduing the flames. After half an hour's work this was accomplished, and again she mingled in the dreadful fray. The battle now raged more fiercely than ever. The Ram, to our surprise, began to move slowly toward Plymouth, firing regularly, but at longer intervals, whilst the enemy pressed her more hotly. The larger steamers kept up their solemn waltz, varied with occasional digressions; the smaller boats moved a little nearer and the whole nine vomited forth their shell and solid shot at irregular but frequent intervals. Sometimes the whole number, the Ram included, were completely shrouded in thick white smoke, which lay upon the blue, rippling, glancing waters like a thunder cloud in a clear summer sky, whilst nought else was seen of the fierce conflict behind it but columns of snowy spray, rising successively in long lines as the balls richoted across the water. Then the soft South wind would lift the curtain just in time to disclose the red flashes of new broadsides from the enemy, or the jet of lurid fire which preceded one of the sonorous, metalic voices of the iron monster.

Now one of the enemy's largest vessels has withdrawn from the fight and steams rather slowly behind Sandy Point—where she still lies at this moment, badly crippled—the Ram, meanwhile, steadily pursuing her course toward Roanoke river, and firing leisurely as she moves—the fire of the enemy somewhat slackens, and only the two remaining large vessels continue the pursuit. Presently they stop and wait for two smaller boats coming up, and while the four are lying in a group, as if in consultation, I distinctly hear the dull crash of a ball from the Ram as it buries itself in one of the wooden hulks. As if maddened by the blow, they start more eagerly after the retreating monitor, who now nears the river's mouth. Away in the distance the battle once more rages furiously, and long after we ceased to distinguish the vessels, the flashes of flame were visible till the gathering gloom of evening put an end to the fight. The last gun, as well as the first, was fired by the Albemarle as she entered the Roanoke.

Thus ended the first and memorable engagement on Albemarle sound. The next day came intelligence direct from Plymouth, that early in the engagement one of the Albemarle's two guns was disabled, in consequence of which she returned; but that notwithstanding, she had subsequently crippled one and *sunk two* of the enemy's vessels! We had seen one of the steamers withdraw apparently crippled, but the sinking of the others must have occurred further up the Sound, where the increasing distance and the lateness of the hour prevented distinct vision. The shore now bears innumerable evidences of the damage done to the enemy's:—splinters, and large fragments of oak sheathing, copper fastened, portions of window-sash with bits of glass and putty still adhering, pieces of pannelling and other ornamental work from cabins or saloons, several fine launches, two of which are badly shot to pieces; oars, gun-rammers, window-shutters, cabin doors, hatchments, fragments of fine furniture, and even of little articles of toilet and table furniture, with hundreds of other little proofs, of the destruction wrought by the *gun*, rather than the *guns*, of the Ram.

The battle ended on our side with the capture of the *Bombshell*, and the retreat of the Ram with damage so trifling as to seem almost miraculous, when we consider the great superiority of the enemy in speed and numbers. Hence, no doubt, the *Herald* will blazon a "great NAVAL VICTORY" in its most exaggerated capitals, and the falsehood will be loudly re-echoed by the whole Northern press. But I have told what I have *seen*, as well as heard, and as further evidence of this "victory," the enemy's boats, somewhat reduced in numbers, have lain ever since the fight in one position; at the respectful distance of eight or ten miles from the mouth of Roanoke—content, it would seem, with the glory (?) they have acquired, instead of going on to annihilate the monster, as they doubtless thought to have done.

This would appear to be one of the most astonishing naval battles on record. At the lowest calculation, *fifty guns* were bearing at once upon the Ram, many of them throwing 100 pound shot and shell, as the numerous amunition boxes constanly floating ashore testify; and some of them probably of still greater calibre. *Nine gunboats* engaged the Ram at once; and that she should have sustained for four hours their terrific fire with but *one* of her guns playing, sinking as well as crippling several of them, without other injury than the loss of fifteen of her outer plates, the loss of her flagstaff and the perforation of her smoke-stack, whilst not a leak was sprung nor a man killed—this sounds utterly incredible. But there are the facts. It is not difficult to determine on which side rests the honor of victory.

H. A. S.

A man named James L. Layton was arrested as a spy in Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, by order of General Wright. He is now in Castle Thunder, Richmond.

New Advertisements.

MRS. H. W. MILLER
CAN ACCOMMODATE SEVERAL MEMBERS of the Legislature during the ensuing Session. 94—tf

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 14, 1864.
I REQUIRE (25) TWENTY FIVE NO. 1 WOOD Cutters. Parties having such hands for hire will do well to apply immediately.
W. E. PEIRCE,
94-d12t Capt. and Post Q. M.

COTTON FOR SALE.
THIRTY BALES OF NICE COTTON FOR Sale,—well packed and stored near Raleigh. Apply to R. G. LEWIS,
94-d6t Raleigh, N. C.

List of Letters
REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., May 14th, 1864. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

Absher, Mrs Elizabeth	2Moore, Capt M E
Anderson, George W	Medlin, Jas C
Allen, Miss Mary A	Moore, John
Abbott, L L	Mayfield, E
Armstrong, W H	Monroe, Miss Ann E
Adams, Isham	Marshall, Wm H
Avery, Serg't C R	Murray, Miss Bettie
Alexander, Jos	Medlin, Sam'l
Barker, Miss Emily	Marshall, Richard
Bemry, Jno	Mabee, R H
Beddingfield, Miss G A	Medlin, Mrs F
Baily, Miss Mollie E	Moore, David
Bailey, Miss Francis	McLean, J R
Brown, W J	Manard, Miss Susan
Byrd, Henry	Matthews, Miss Nancy
Barrett, W J	Moore, Miss Mollie S
Boyd, Miss Kate E	Martin, H
Brinkley, Miss Martha	Newby, Miss M
Cobb, Miss Seusy	Newsom, Rev Jas
Crawford, J H	Nelson, Miss Laura
Carpenter, Mrs Nancy	Oakley Tinsley
Carter, Thomas	Phillips, W H
Clarkson, Dr J W	Powell, E
Cox, Jno	Padgett, David E
Caldwell, Robt N 2	Pool, Mrs Harriett
Cruize, Miss M L	Perry, R S.
Copeland, Mrs M	Pascal, Mrs Francis
Carrington, John	Parker, A
Drake, Jesse H	Royall, Mrs Frank J
Edmondson, Jas P	Rodman, Jno F
Eubanks, Harriett	Roan, Oliver
Eoules, Miss Fanny	Ruffin, Thos
Fuller, Sam'l	Reynolds, Jas
Ferrell, L	Roberts, Miss Eliza
Fuller, Mrs Elizabeth	Shomel, Jos
Fugum, Capt J A	Smith, Mrs Margaret
Gibbon, Miss Mary	Stephens, Miss S A
Guthry, Miss Ruthy	Sutton, L E
Glover, H H	Spainhower, R A
Gooding, Jno B	Smith, R A
Gower, Wm	Siler, Albert
Hazelwood, Asa	Smith, Miss Lizzie
Hays, Joseph	Smith, Mrs C
Hunter, Wm H	Stevens, A T
Hudson, Mrs S N	Slaughter, Jos B
Harriss, Jno J	Sadler, Miss Ellen
Hudson, Chas E	Saudge, Miss Nancey
Harris, Jno T	Stunfield, Dr J A
Holley, Wm	Terrell, Mrs Rebecca
Horton, Mrs K A	Thorpe, Mrs Amanda
Howard, J W	Terrell, Jno R
Hayes, Miss Amey	Wiggins, Miss Pennie
Jalem, W	Williams, Charley
Johnston, J F	Wall, Richard
Jones, A	Weatherspoon, Mrs C C
Kernes, J W	Wyatt, E F
Kinton, Jane	Wood, F N
Lowdermilk, G W	Watson, W H
Lee, R T	White, Miss Amanda
Lynn, Miss T A.	Walker, Tom
Lain, D	Wadkins, Wright
Langley, Sam'l	Watkins, Miss Polly
Laws, Wm	Williams, Mrs M M Jane
Lewis, Miss Nancy	Utley, Mrs Sarah
Lowrey, J G	Yates, Miss F A
Lane, Kate	Young, Miss Louisa
MacRins, Miss Penny	Young, Miss Penny

Capt Co. D, 1st N. C. Bat. Artillery, Miss, F P
GEO. T. COOK, P. M.

HEAD QUARTERS POST,
RALEIGH May, 13th 1864.
To the Ladies.—The Special attention of the Ladies of the community is respectfully invited to the fact, that there are in the hospitals of this City, and arriving, many wounded soldiers of our gallant army, to whom any refreshing delicacies suited to their suffering condition, would be most acceptable. It is surely only neccessary to apprise the Ladies of the presence of the noble fellows, wounded in their defence, to secure them every possible addition to their comfort.
PETER MALLETT,
ma. 13 93—d3t. Col. & Comd't Post,

FOR SHERIF OF WILSON COUNTY.
WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Lieut. GARRY FULGHUM, of Co. B, 2d N. C. Infantry, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of the county of Wilson N. C., in the coming August election.
ap 21-73-d4t&w4t

THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS!
NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!
(Our Own Publications.)

Myrtle Leaves, just from the press	$2 00
Songs of Love and Liberty " "	75
Primary Geography " "	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Hill's Poems, second edition,	1 50
Morven and Linda	25
Dixie Primer, pictorial—third edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	76
The Dixie Spelling Book—in press,	
Johnson's School Arithmetic—in press,	
The Jack Morgan Songster—in press	
Elementary Spelling Book—in press.	

Put the third off to the trade.

The following Books are published at various places in the Confederacy:

NOVELS.

Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Dicken's Last Novel,	2 00
Robert and Harold,	3 00
Eleanor's Victory,	3 50
Les Miserables Fantine,	3 00
" " Marius,	3 00
" " St. Dennis,	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
The Bohemian,	1 25
Raids and Romance of Morgan and Men,	6 50
Field and Fireside Novelette,	2 00
The Confederate—A Romantic Essay,	2 00
Silas Marner,	5 00
The Battle of the Bards	3 00

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lander's Arithmetsc,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, third edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
Wesleyan Catechism No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechim, No. 2,	75
Capers' Catechism,	50
Sermon Catechism,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell.	75

MILITARY WORKS.

Gilham's Manual,	10 00
Army Regulations,	6 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	7 00
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 25
The Volunteer's Hand-book,	1 25
School of the Guides,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery, by Dr. Warren,	6 00
Volunteer's Field and Camp Book,	1 25

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The War and its Heroes, Illustrated,	3 50
Myrtle Leaves,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
Southern Model Leter Writer,	1 00
Morven and Linda,	25
Rival Administrations,	1 50
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 00
Romantic Passages in S. W. History	3 50
The Camp Jester,	1 00
Diary of the War,	3 00
The Seige of Vicksburg,	2 50
The Sunday School Bell,	50
The Sabbath School Wreath,	70
Plowing and Ditching,	1 20
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
Campaign from Texas to Maryland,	3 00
Neeley's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems' Sermons,	2 50
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Map of the Confederate States,	5 00
Bombardment of Vicksburg, Engraving,	3 50
Dr. Deems' Portrait,	1 50
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Songs of Love and Liberty,	75
General Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Bonnie Blue Flag Song Book,	50
Cotton Field Melodies,	50
Rebel Songster,	1 00
Confederate Flag Songster,	1 00
Stonewall Song Book,	1 00

N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar, for postage. BRANSON & FARRAR,
May 4-tf Raleigh, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CABARRUS County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1864.
M. M. Misenheimer, adm'r of D. C. Wilhelm, vs. A. M. Willhelm & others, } Petition to sell land.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Logan and wife Nancy, and A. M. Wilhelm are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Confederate for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court house in Concord on the third Monday in July next, and show cause if any they have, why the lands described in the petition should not be sold according to the prayers of the petition.
Witness, Joseph Young, Clerk of our said Court at office in Concord, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1864. JOSEPH YOUNG, Clerk.
ma 4-w6t pr. avd. $36.

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, February 17th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts.
Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.
W. W. PEIRCE,
20-d3t&w3t Maj. and Chief Q. M.
Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

Lead Mine Interest for Sale.
I AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY INTEREST in the WYTHE UNION LEAD MINE COMPANY, notwithstanding the property is thought to pay a heavy per centum to the stockholders. I invite gentlemen of capital to examine the property. Mr. Wm. Kohler, the agent, will give all the necessary information, or they can call and see me at Hickory Grove or Poplar Camp, in Wythe county, Va.
mh 26-52-d1t-w4t A. N. CHAFFIN.

To the People of Wilkes County.—Through the numerous solicitations of friends both in the Army and at home, I announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF. If I am the choice of the people I hope they will so declare by casting their votes at the next August election, and if I am rejected, I shall consider it just, for the people are the judges.
ma. 18 16-w3t. J. F. ELLER.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
PLUMMER W. GREEN, Co. E, 1st N. C. Cavalry, respectfully offers his services to represent the people of Warren county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Election first Thursday in August.
may 11-15-wtde

Notice.—Taken up and committed to the Jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Geo. Henderson of Georgia.
A. J. HELTEN, Jailor.
Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap. 20 12-w6m.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and spatch at THIS OFFICE.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864. VOL. I—No. 98.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICER,
1st AND 2d CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, N. C.
Tarboro', May 9, 1864.
SPECIAL ORDER, No. 34.

I. ALL WHITE MALE PERSONS IN THE counties of Beaufort and Hyde, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are hereby ordered to rendezvous at Washington, N. C., on the following days, for Enrollment: 14th Regiment N. C. Militia, Beaufort county, May 25th, 26th, 27th. 73th Regiment N. C. Militia, Hyde county, May 28th, 30th, 31st.

II. All citizens of Beaufort and Hyde counties between the specified ages, except such as have been enrolled in other parts of the State, are absolutely required to report at the place of rendezvous on the first day appointed for the enrollment of the citizens of their county, and as it is probable the enrolment will continue for several days, each man had better come prepared with a blanket and three days rations.

III. A failure to report promtly to the Enrolling Officer at the appointed times will not only be considered as evidence that the party has no claim to exemption, but will also subject him to the treatment of a deserter.

IV. It is absolutely necessary that Militia Officers attend the enrollment of their Regiments, to assist the Enrolling Officer in the discharge of his duties and for other purposes. Those who have sought refuge in other parts of the State are requested to be present at the appointed times also.

J. M. LITTLE,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer,
1st & 2d Congressional Districts, N. C.
92—d6t

COMMITTED
TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, AS A runaway, on the 5th of May, a negro woman, who says her name is SALLY BRYANT, and that she was raised in Jones county, by Jo. Finch. She had on when committed a red cotton dress. She is about 25 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender, color black, two upper front teeth out, and rather slow spoken. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.
W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
92-d1t&wtf

Application will be Made to the next Legislature to Charter the RAIL-WAY EXPORTING and IMPORTING COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. 92—d6tw4t

To the Voters of Chatham County, and my Fellow-Citizens of the Army.—Having received many solicitations from my friends I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.
My principles and views are well known to my personal friends. I am in favor of laying plans and making proposals and offering propositions for peace, as long as it is consistent with our honor, to obtain an honorable, a just and lasting peace. I want an honorable peace. I want an everlasting peace, as firm as the eternal hills, and as substantial as the ancient tombs of Asia. I want a through ticket for peace, on the express, double quick time. If you elect me as one of your representatives, my voice shall be heard in the Legislative Halls in pleading for peace. I shall vote for the man for Governor that I believe is the strongest for an honorable peace and for State Rights, and that is all that I ask of you. Vote for the man that you believe will make the greatest effort for peace.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
92—d2t&w1t J. C. KIRKMAN.

NOTICE.
WANTED TO HIRE, FOUR MALE AND three Female Servants, to act as nurses and washers at General Hospital, No. 8, Raleigh, N. C. Persons having slaves to hire will do well to make immediate application to the undersigned, as good prices will be paid.
J. H. CRAWFORD,
ma 12-91-d1w Steward.

SCRAP SOLE LEATHER AT AUCTION!
ON MONDAY, THE 16TH, WE WILL SELL a large lot of Scotch Sole Leather, in lots to suit buyers. Also an extra large VICE in good order. $5 bills taken for their face.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
ma 12-91-4t Auctioneers.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF 1864, OCCURS ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF JUNE.
PUBLIC exercise commence on Wednesday evening and close with a Concert on Thursday evening,
COL. D. K. McRAE'S ADDRESS
before the Clio Society, will be delivered at 11 o'clock on Thursday. J. H. MILLS.
ma 10-89-5t*

CAROLINA BELLE, SCOTCH SNUFF.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for this celebrated brand of Scotch Snuff. As I do not know to what extent it may be manufactured, I advise the patrons of this brand to send in their orders early for what they may want.
JOS. E. VENABLE,
No. 3, Iron Front.
ma 10-89-d1m Petersburg, Va.

NOTICE.
MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.
Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.
$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.
W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d-60t

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.
I WILL attend, with the Assessors, at my office, from this date until the 20th instant, to receive the additional tax for 1863, imposed by the fourth section of an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled "an act to lay additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government;" approved 17th February, 1864.
Persons desiring to pay their tax with the four per cent. bonds or certificates, will, before offering them in payment, make the following assignment before a magistrate or other proper officer, viz: I assign the within to the Confederate States of America, this — day of —— 1864.
Executed before me J. P.
Let the assignment be made on the back and as near the top of the certificate as practicable.
I will also receive the taxes due on quarterly sales, and all other taxes due and unpaid. This is positively the last call I will make on those in arrears; and if not paid within the time above, they may expect to receive the full benefit of all penalties attached in such cases.
RUFUS W. PAGE.
Collector 19th District N. C.
May 5, 1864. ma. 5, 85-d10t.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON the 14th of February, a NEGRO WOMAN. Said woman is about 30 years of age, complexion black, height 5 feet four inches, and has lost her right breast by a cancer. Suppose she is trying to pass herself off as a free woman in the neighborhood of Knap of Reeds, or Tally Ho, Granville county, N. C. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or confinement in jail so that I can get her. SARAH K. ROSS.
ap 1—57-w4t* Durhams Station, N. C.

OFFICE OF BOARD ON CLAIMS OF SLAVES,
Richmond, Va., April 13, 1864.
PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and while engaged in laboring on the public defences, have perished by the enemy, or died by contract disease which have been, after their discharge rendered fatal," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.
Evidence of ownership, of the fact of the impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.
All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.
Claims thus authenticated and prepared, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDELL,
President Slave-Claims Board,
Box 1,485, Richmond, Va.
The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Baker's building, on Main street; second door below 9th, on north side. ap 26-77-dtaw4w

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.
C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.
The Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond, respectfully, but earnestly, submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States, an appeal in behalf of the Soldiers' Families in this city. Since the commencement of the war, Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.
The supplies of provisions in this city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great, that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.
In a written report from the Clothing Bureau, it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the Government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally, many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.
Under these circumstances, we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States, to forward, without delay, contributions of money and supplies to the army Committee of this association. Since the commencemnt of the war this Committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.
Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm. P. Munford, Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond
Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen.
WM. WILLIS, Jr., President.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Secretary.
may 6-86-d3t

THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND
ARE respectfully requested to meet in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired, for important business.
The committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present. CHARLES F. DEEMS,
m3a-83-d2tw27m Financial Secretary.
The Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte (weekly) Bulletin copy till date and send bills to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

At Auction.—Sheet Iron for Sorghum Pans and Weeding Hoes.
Will be sold in Warrenton, N. C., on TUESDAY, May 24th, 150 Sheets, 3-16 of an inch thick, 28 to 30 inches wide, and seven to nine feet long.
All farmers wishing Pans, would do well to attend the Auction. Sale positive, and without reserve. P. J. TURNBULL, Auct.
ma 7-87-d15t. Warrenton, N. C.
Petersburg Register and State Journal copy till day of sale and send bill to this office.

TITHE TOBACCO.
The Tithe Tobacco, one-tenth of the crop raised in 1863, must be delivered as below: For Orange county at Hillsboro', to the undersigned. For Wake at Raleigh, to Jno. W Cosby: all to be delivered not sooner than the 1st June, nor later than the 15th July, in good and safe keeping order, each quality separate.
JAMES Y. WHITTED, Agent for Orange and Wake counties.
Hillsboro', N. C. May 4, 1864. may 6-86-d12t

CAMP 27TH N. C. TROOPS,
COOKE'S BRIGADE, April 30 h, 1864.
AT the Solicitation of Many Friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of WAYNE County. If elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity.
B. J. RHODES,
ma 10-89-5t* Co. A, 27th N. C. Troops.

Auction Sale!
MONDAY, MAY 16TH, (COURT WEEK,) we will sell at Auction, a *BAY MARE*, 10 years old, good size, now in foal by a celebrated Morgan stallion, an excellent brood Mare, excellent under the saddle and ploughs well. Also a large *SADDLE*, adapted to a lanky man; an excellent *FAMILY CARRIAGE*, and two sets *DOUBLE HARNESS*, one or two barrels of *BROWN SUGAR*, 2500 lbs. *BAR IRON*, and a large lot of Killicknick *SMOKING TOBACCO*, *FEATHER BEDS*, 4 bbls. No. 1 *LIME*, together with many other articles.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
ma 10-89-d4t Auctioneers.

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.
WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.
ma 10-89-dtw&wtc

BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square (12 lines) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as ordinary advertisements.
JOB WORK of every description will be executed promptly, neatly and as cheaply as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Tri-Weekly, for 6 months	$220
Daily " do.	$150
Tri-weekly, per day	$ 12
jan 16-d1y	

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION
SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.
On THURSDAY, May 26, at 12 M., the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Shine & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.
These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.
The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;
SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.
SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.
ap. 23-75-dts.

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.
The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed *this* February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.
E. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.
I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
The object of this enterprise is to supply those useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.
Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.
Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.
I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.
ap 29-80 d1m
All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. HECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64 d1f.

WANTED.
10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.
ap 12—65-d24t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Raleigh N. C., April 28, 1864.
WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!
To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ens

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, May 16, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

The News.

Through the kindness of a friend in Greensboro,' to whom we are indebted for former similar favors, we are enabled to give our readers the interesting news in this paper from the Richmond *Examiner*, to which we had only room to refer our readers.

Our telegraphic despatches contain the latest intelligence from Petersburg and the South.

Despatches were received in this city on Saturday, that the Richmond Railroad had been cut at the Coalfields, Mattoax and Chula Depots, and the enemy was advancing towards Amelia C. H. Gen. McLaws was said to be at Burkville concentrating forces to meet them. Nothing further has been heard from that direction up to this writing; but it is known that the telegraph is operating through the entire line between Richmond and Danville, and the inference is that but little damage was done and the raiders been driven off. We begin the week, we think, with a fair prospect of having most welcome news to communicate before it shall close.

Still the furious battle rages! Still the ruthless enemy presses upon our beleagured capital! still the fearful ordeal is upon us, and the heart of the nation is heavy with the tidings of death. The news of the issues of the last two or three days is scant and meagre: few items pass along the wires, and the scraps that are gathered from passing comers and goers are uncertain and unreliable. Of *this* we are sure, our leaders and soldiers are maintaining, against fearful odds, the unequal combat, and yielding their precious lives for our preservation. May God in his mercy protect and bless them.

But there are not enough of them. Foreseeing this concentrated onslaught by our foes, we have urged again and again the putting forth of all our strength to meet it; but adverse influences that we do not now care to specify, have contributed to prevent it; and naught now remains to us but to abide in patience and resignation the result of the struggle. If we shall be able to drive back the invader, then we may hope for the speedy end of our troubles, and may expect the coming of that blessed peace which will give back to us our friends and kindred, and bring National Independence. If on the other hand, we shall be obliged to recede, then we must nerve ourselves for further labors—more endurances, and continued struggle. Better that we all who can bear arms should be called to the field, than that our hated and detestable foe should rivet his chains upon us.

The weary suspense is difficult to be borne. Imagination supplies facts, when reality is wanting; and our anxieties are apt to beget evils which have no real foundation, and to exaggerate those which are not altogether groundless. We believe that the Government for wise and prudential reasons withholds the transmission of intelligence across the telegraph wires. The raiding parties of the enemy have managed too to intersect our lines of communication, and to render almost impossible the means of obtaining information. This was to be expected; for with the facilities of numerous roads, a small party, willing in the end to be sacrified by capture, has it in its power to effect much mischief. We have every confidence that these several bands of marauders will eventually fall into our hands; but they may accomplish some destruction in the mean time, and cause much inconvenience.

We have information of the condition of affairs to Wednesday night last. Then everything seemed to be safe, though difficulties and dangers beleaguered Richmond on every side, as will appear by our extracts from the *Examiner* of Thursday last, which furnishes accounts of the struggle with the enemy and Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry forces up to a late hour Wednesday night. The telegraph has given us no late accounts, but furnishes the melancholy intelligence of the death of that dashing and intropid officer, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, who it briefly states, died on Thursday from wounds received on the day previous. The enemy must have been repulsed and driven back from his "on to Richmond," and the Capital is still safe, or we should have been advised of it. Indeed, telegraphic despatches direct from Richmond, were received on yesterday, but of a private character.

The *Examiner* gives us information also of another terrific slaughter among the Yankees by Lee's forces near Spottsylvania Court House.

We shall not essay to banish from our people the natural and intense anxiety which the situation produces. We feel it ourselves, but we have every hope. We believe that a just God will not see the right cause overthrown. We believe if ever a cause was right—if ever an appeal to arms was sacred before God and man—ours is. We fight against long reiterated, unprovoked aggressions. We fight against a vile and despotic attempt to subdue and enslave us. We fight by the unanimous determination of our people for the preservation of home, and property, and life, and liberty; and we fight against a people who wage their warfare in a spirit of barbarous atrocity—with savage, demoniac fury. The God of nations cannot look upon the spectacle of a christian, virtuous people in the agony of such a resistance, without being moved by our sufferings. And it is no presumption to declare our abiding faith, that our appeals to the Almighty protection will be heard and answered.

In the midst of this dread situation, all personal interests should vanish; the whole soul of every worthy man will be enlisted for his country. These are the times of trial. They are the times of which the future historian will make record; and woe betide him of whom it can only be said, he was false to the grand emergency. It cannot last much longer; and soon we shall know the issue. For ourselves, we have every hope that it will bring us out of all our difficulties.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Thursday, says: It is to be regretted that the enemy's cavalry have failed to make the attack on the lines of Richmond, anticipated by the authorities when this paper last went to press. The force really in the neighbouring country would have proven but a mouthful to that which was prepared to meet it, and even had it consisted, as was supposed, of the entire cavalry attached to Grant's army, it would have ceased to be an "arm of the service" had it been caught between the defences of Richmond and the troops of Stuart, who were always but two hours behind them. Whatever the real numbers of the party, their movements show them to be now dispirited, worn-out and hopeless. If, as Gen. Stuart believes, they turned off in the Goochland road when they arrived at the Yellow Tavern, their fate is sealed. We cannot help fearing, however, that the information is erroneous. Their only way of escape lay in the opposite direction—towards the Peninsula. They are probably still hanging about the immediate neighborhood of the city, watching an opportunity to get through to tide-water. [We write this at six, p. m.]

From the Southside the news is decided. Little danger is to be apprehended from that quarter. Beauregard is at last in position, and the enemy know it. The report is that our General determined yesterday to clear the country between the two cities; but on going forth found that the enemy had saved him the trouble. They have retired from the railroad and the late scenes of action. Where they have gone is unascertained, but it is generally believed that they are collected at the place of landing under cover of their gunboats; and our own surmise is that they will next be heard of in the Peninsula, stretching out a helping hand to the beaten cavalry, and perhaps to the beaten Grant, also.

Another bloody encounter has occurred between the joint armies of Northern Virginia. Another dead lock, from which the Yankee has been again thrown heavily, with very insignificant loss to our own glorious champion. Gen. Lee's bulletin gives more details than usual, and leaves no shadow of mystery, or the least room for doubt on any part of the affair. Any one of those battles would be decisive under the circumstances, and are not so now, only because Grant is in that condition when his final withdrawal is to him and his country the loss of all. There will be another and another wrestle. But every one diminishes the chance of his success. To him the first was the best opportunity. Whether Lee will be able to overwhelm him with utter destruction at the end is uncertain; but it is now quite certain that he will never rout Lee

The Richmond *Examiner* of Thursday says most truly of the present crisis, a brave man struggling with adversity presents human nature in the grandest form. This has been accepted in ancient and in modern times. The storm which developes danger magnifies the value of the skill and courage that rides through it. Fear betrays like treason. The courage which holds at even work moderate abilities is of far more value in troubled times than the higher intellect agitated and paralysed by fear. A calm, steady temper exhibited by those in conspicuous position, soon communicates its influence to all the land. The courage which will carry us through the present crisis is the steady determination that fastens each individual to the part of the great plan to which he has been assigned. We want no spasmodic effort to accomplish what cannot be done. Flurry and excitement accomplish nothing and disorganize all rational exertion. They spring out of fear and they generate fear. They will do where spectacles are exhibited for amusement, but not where examples are needed for action.

Our civil authorities have a great part to play before the country just now. They have important duties to perform. If they abandon in cold cowardice the post of duty, of course the contagion of a bad example spreads. If in irregular and fitful efforts they meet the duties of their position, the example is not much better. But a regular, constant, brave industry, addressed to the duties of their position, will be of infinite value, not only in the results accomplished, but in the reassuring influences disseminated everywher. The example in high places of duty calmly and earnestly performed, is the truest and best appeal for calm and earnest performance of duty in the subordinate positions. The courage of the army will be re-assured when they find a calm and earnest spirit of labour ruling the conduct of the high functionaries who control the Government.

This is the part which Congress must perform or abandon. It must run from its duties, and, to the extent of its influence spread panic abroad, or it must with unexcited energy perform its great duties, and give to the whole country the encouraging example of duty performed calmly, bravely and efficiently.

The country has work for this Congress to do. If they run off from their work, they cannot appeal with much force for different action from their brave constituents who are confronting the armed enemy. If they stand with earnest fidelity to their posts, they will have a right to exhort others to exhibit a similar devotion. Indeed their example will be more eloquent than any exhortation which they could frame.

The Congressman who can find no legislative work to perform, with advantage to the country might, and ought then, if the emergency presses, to have a musket in the ranks where his constituents serve, and where his personal influence would stir like a trumpet. But we would only advise this in the event that in the judgment of Congress the emergency becomes too great to admit the regular and proper discharge of legislative functions. The example of constant performance of public duty at a crisis like this, is a high obligation, from which no man, holding conspicuous and responsible public position can be justly relieved.

One member of the Senate at least, seems to retain in full power and composure, his intellectual faculties. A Senator of Texas chooses this especial moment to develope his views of law and constitutional right, and to propose new and important measures: and certainly deserves the admiration due to iron nerve and cool head. If the entire Government, Legislative and Executive, possessed half as much of either, the military dangers of the country might be lightly regarded;—or rather, they would never have arrived at their present point.

[From the Richmond Examiner of Thursday.]

THE ENEMY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF RICHMOND.

FIGHTING ON THE BROOK TURNPIKE.

LATEST FROM GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.

MOVEMENTS ON THE SOUTH-SIDE.

The news of the morning yesterday was the report, started late on the night before, that the Yankees, in heavy columns, were in full speed for Richmond, with Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee close on their tracks. Rumour reported them in great force, and the accounts, if one believed but half what he heard, made it a very serious matter. Report quickly followed report that the demonstration was not merely a raid, but that the enemy was in large force with solid columns of cavalry and artillery; that they were marching on Richmond, obstructing the roads behind them by felling trees, to impede pursuit; that they were but a few miles off, and that it was doubtless a movement planned by Grant to "take Richmond." The matter grew serious for the while. The military authorities seemed to be impressed by the alarm, and active measures were at once taken for the defence of the city. Soon after daylight, the Governor, prompted by information that had reached him, issued the following stirring appeal to the citizens of Richmond, which was soon circulated and posted through the city:

"*To the Citizens of the State and the People of Richmond:*

"The enemy are undoubtedly *approaching the city*, and may be expected at any hour, with a view to its capture, its pillage, and its destruction. The strongest considerations of self and duty to the country, *calls every man to arms!* A duty which none can refuse without dishonour. All persons, therefore, able to wield a musket, will immediately assemble upon the Public Square, where a regiment will be found in arms, and around which all can rally, and where the requisite directions will be given for arming and equipping those who respond to this call.

"The Governor confidently relies that this appeal will not be made in vain.

"WILLIAM SMITH,
"Governor of Virginia."

Nor was the appeal in vain. In a short time the entire arms-bearing population of Richmond turned out; and repaired to the Capitol Square, where they awaited information from the enemy, before they should march to the field. Here anxiety was on the tiptoe. Nothing had been heard from the enemy since the report on the night before, when they were reported in rapid march on Richmond. In a few hours came the news from the Governor's house, that General Bragg had received a dispatch from General Stuart at Ashland, a copy of which we obtained:

"HEADQ'RS, ASHLAND, May 11, 6:30, A. M.
"*To General Bragg:*

"General—The enemy reached this point just before us, but were promptly whipped out after a sharp fight by Fits. Lee's advance, killing and capturing quite a number.

"General Gordon is in the immediate rear of the enemy. I intersect the road the enemy is marching on, at Yellow tavern, the head of the turnpike, six miles from Richmond.

"My men and horses are tired, hungry, and jaded, but all right. J. E. B. STUART."

Soon after this came another dispatch from General Stuart, stating that he had arrived at Yellow tavern, six miles from Richmond, the point where he expected to cut off the enemy; but that he had found none of them there, that they had probably turned off on the road leading to Dover's mills, in Goochland, and adding that his men were "pressing closely;"

This decided the matter, and the excitement here subsided. It was plain the Yankees had concluded not "to take Richmond," and finding themselves closely pursued, wisely switched off on another road. It was supposed that they were making to Dover mills with the intention to cut the canal, and then cross the river at that point and make their way to their army on the South side.

The strength of this expedition of the enemy is variously given. Accounts place it at five, seven, ten, fifteen thousand. A scout who came in yesterday, and who is regarded by the military authorities as a very truetworthy man, states that the enemy's forces were seen by him, and that they were *four hours passing a given point.* This would indicate that they were in large force. He further states, that they had large numbers of wagons, ambulances, &c.

LATER—THE ENEMY ON THE BROOK TURNPIKE—SHARP FIGHTING GOING ON.

Just as the people of Richmond were relieved with the thought that the city was once more safe, and congratulating themselves that the Yankees had abandoned their advance on the city and were retreating, news came suddenly last evening, about eight o'clock, that the enemy had been seen on the Brook turnpike, and that fighting was going on near what is known as Brook Church, only some three or four miles of the city. It appears that as a detachment of the Sixth Virginia cavalry, numbering sixty men, were on their way out with ammunition for General Stuart, in the afternoon, the enemy fell upon them near Brook Church, and a sharp fight ensued—our men first taking the precaution to destroy the ammunition they carried, and then pitching into the fight with great spirit. The fight was quite sharp for a while, but it relaxed into a desultory firing, which was kept up for several hours. The enemy threw out their sharpshooters, and about nightfall the enemy's force was increased, and the fight was renewed.

Accounts differ materially in their statements of the fight and position of affairs at nightfall—some report the enemy in large force, while others say that he has but a few hundred cavalry. Later accounts must settle this point.

The point where the fight occurred is near Mr. Stuart's farm, and not far from the outer line of the city fortifications.

A gentleman who left there about seven o'clock, when the fight was going on, says that from the sound of the fighting Stuart's men, (Lomax's brigade), seemed to be back of the enemy, and to be attacking him in his rear. It was reported that we had also a considerable force on the right of the enemy. It was feared that our men were *short of ammunition*, as that which was started to General Stuart in the morning was lost, by capture, as we have explained above.

STILL LATER—THE FIGHT STILL GOING ON.

Accounts brought in last night at ten o'clock say the fight was still going on. The enemy, (put by these accounts at ten thousand), attacked Stuart near the Yellow Tavern, at the head of the Brooke turnpike, with great obstinacy, making several charges, in one of which they took one piece of artillery and recaptured some two or three hundred prisoners—killing a number of officers, Colonel H. Clay Pate, of Petersburg, Fifth Virginia cavalry among others.

We inquired at General Ransom's headquarters last night, but could get no confirmation of this news. They had received no such intelligence themselves, and seem disposed to regard it with considerable doubt.

THE LATEST FROM GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.

The public mind, which had become considerably exercised by anxiety for Gen'l Lee's army, was much relieved yesterday by the following official dispatch from him:

"SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, }
"May 10—9 P. M. }

"*Honorable Secretary of War:*

General Grant's army is entrenched near this place on both sides of the Brock road.

"Frequent skirmishing occurred yesterday and to-day; each army is endeavouring to discover the position of the other.

"To-day the enemy shelled our lines, and made several assaults with infantry against different points, particularly on our left, held by General R. H. Anderson. The last, which occurred after sunset, was the most obstinate—some of the enemy leaping over the breast-works. They were easily repulsed, except in front of Dole's brigade, where they drove our men from their position, and from a four gun battery there posted.

"The men were soon rallied, and by dark our line was re-established and the battery recovered.

"A large body of the enemy moved around our left, on the evening of the 9th, and took possession of the road about midway between Shady Grove church and the Court House.

"General Early, with a part of Hill's corps, drove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners.

"Thanks to a Merciful Providence, our casualties have been small. Among the wounded are Brigadier-Generals Hayes and H. H. Walker.

"R. E. LEE"

There was considerable talk through the city yesterday of a private dispatch from Mr. Slaughter, the Mayor of Fredericksburg, to Mr. Elias A. W. Hore, Sheriff of Stafford county, but now here on a visit. We obtained a copy of it, as there were many exaggerated rumours flying around the city of its nature:

"GUINEA'S, May 11th, 1864.

"I came here to obtain information from Fredericksburg. I hear nothing but the statement that citizens have been arrested as hostages for prisoners we captured there on Sunday.

There was severe fighting yesterday, near Spottsylvania Court House. The Yankees, drunk with liquor, attacked our entire entrenchments and were repulsed with *terrible slaughter.*

"Musketry firing was heard to-day in the same direction. The news is generally favorable.

"M. SLAUGHTER."

THE ENEMY ON THE SOUTHSIDE.

It was expected that a reconnoissance in strong force would have been made yesterday morning from Petersburg to feel the enemy's position, and open, if possible, communication from Petersburg to Drewry's Bluff and Richmond. But this, for some reason, was not done, and those who were looking for a battle to be fought yesterday were disappointed by the tame news that came in during the morning. The first bulletin of the morning was the following official dispatch from General Ransom, dated Drewry's Bluff:

"The enemy fell back last night from their position yesterday, towards James river, apparently in some haste. Their pickets have appeared in large numbers on James river, in the vicinity of Howlett's and Dutch gap, on the Southside.

"[Signed] R. RANSOM, Jr."

The next news from that quarter was the following official dispatch received by General Bragg, dated at Chaffin's Bluff:

"The enemy's pickets do not extend far this side of Howlett's house. They are not opposite Cox's wharf, as reported this morning, and there are no signs of their crossing this side.

"We learn from an officer who passed over the field, that the Yankee loss, in killed and wounded, in the affair of Tuesday was not less than one thousand, or at least five to one. A number of the wounded Yankees were consumed in the burning woods. Our own wounded were all removed to the rear.

"The latest report is, that the Yankees have gone back to Bermuda Hundreds. On the other hand, an officer from Curl's Neck says that the enemy are erecting a wharf on the opposite side of the river."

SPEARS' RAID AGAINST THE WELDON RAILROAD.

We have some further particulars of Spears' raid on the Petersburg and Weldon railroad. After burning the railroad bridge at Stony Creek, Spears pushed on, crossed Nottoway river, evidently making for the Meherrin bridge and leaving the bridge over the Nottoway to be destroyed upon his return. But upon reaching Jarratt's depot he found, unexpectedly, a considerable Confederate force there which gave him battle, in which he was driven back with the loss of several of his command. In the meantime the Fifty-ninth and Twenty-sixth Virginia regiments and a company of the Holcombe South Carolina legion, all under the command of Colonel Tabb, had reached Nottoway river bridge, and upon Spears' return they were prepared for him. A severe battle ensued, which lasted four hours. By means of their artillery the enemy managed to destroy the bridge, but they were subsequently so terribly repulsed that they had to send in a flag of truce to ask permission to bury their dead, which they were allowed to do, and then they retreated in an easterly direction on the north side of the river. Their loss is thought to have been pretty heavy. Our loss was four killed, and a number wounded. Amongst the wounded were Lieut. Col. Jones, Fifty-ninth Virginia, in the leg; Capt. J. W. Maddox, Fifty-ninth Virginia, in the breast; Lieut. Bryant, Fifty-ninth, in the breast; Lieut. Tally, Fifty-ninth, in the shoulder.

Spears is reported to have had at least thirty-five hundred mounted men, with six pieces of artillery.

It is thought now that Spears did not injure the railroad as much as was supposed. Very little of the track was torn up, and it is believed that the most valuable of all the bridges, that over the Meherrin, has entirely escaped. They destroyed all the Government and company's corn and bacon that they could lay their hands on, after feeding themselves and horses. At Jarratt's depot, besides the depot, water tanks, wood sheds, etc., they burnt the residence of Mr. Wm. Jarratt, Herbert Field and others. They also burnt the house of Major B. W. Belcher, about twelve or fourteen miles from Stony Creek, his mill, all his out-houses, and committed many other depredations.

It is believed that Spears has gone back to Suffolk, or may endeavour to form a junction with the troops now at City Point and Bermuda Hundred.

WHAT DESERTERS FROM THE SOUTHSIDE SAY.

Deserters from the Yankee army on the Southside continue to come into our lines. They all appear very glad to get away, and profess to be very sick of the war. Yesterday one came in and gave himself up, representing himself as a Baltimorean, and declaring he would never have been in the Yankee army, but he was drugged with liquor, and when in that state, almost bordering on unconsciousness, was made to enlist. There is probably some truth in his story—it is the way the North gets [illegible]

The fellow's story [illegible] little fraud [illegible] says that they have [illegible] forty thousand men, and [illegible] command. Could [illegible] said to be bringing [illegible] account of the negro soldiers. This was so even before the sailing of the expedition from Fortress Monroe. It is said that Butler [illegible] great favor, and that they have been given the name of "Butler's pets."

These negro troops are said not to have much stomach for fighting—and just before the expedition set out up the river they and their white officers got into a quarrel, on account of which some of their white officers resigned. On learning this, Gen. Butler immediately forwarded their resignations to the President, with a recommendation that they be remanded to their former regiments to serve out their time as private soldiers. No wonder that Butler should be popular with his "pets."

THE ENEMY'S ATTACK ON FORT CLIFTON—BURNING OF ONE OF THEIR GUNBOATS.

We have some further particulars of the enemy's attack on Fort Clifton, on the Appomattox river, in which one of their gunboats was burned and destroyed. The Fort was attacked on the left by a battery of six guns. Our men finding that their guns could not reach them, remained under shelter, and permitted the enemy to continue shelling until he grew tired and ceased his fire. Soon a fleet of gunboats appeared in the river, when the fort engaged them for five or six hours, crippling one of their vessels and causing the others to retire. A party was sent to board her, but before our men could get to her, she took fire from one of the shells from the fort, and the enemy was forced to abandon her, when she was burned to the water's edge.

The enemy's fleet on the Appomattox consists of gunboats, the shallow water of that stream not permitting their ironclads to get up.

MAKING ROOM FOR OUR SICK.

In Lynchburg, as in Richmond, preparations have been made to make room for the large number of wounded from the late fights in Northern Virginia. The sick in the hospitals there are being rapidly transferred to other points, some being sent to Farmville, and others to the hospitals along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. The trains on the Southside and Tennessee railroad have been exclusively occupied in transporting these sick for several days past.

It would be well if persons in the country would send in anything they may have suitable for the large number of sick and wounded now in the hospitals. Vegetables of any kind, milk, etc., would be acceptable.

Meeting in Caswell county.

At a meeting of the citizens of Caswell county on Tuesday, May 10th (it being Court week) in the town of Yanceyville, on motion, Wm B. Bowe, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Robt. W. Graves and J. L. McKee appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, and on motion, a committee of three, consisting of Dr. Allen Guún, Col Jas. M. Neal and Gen'l Thos. W. Graves, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the meeting, who having retired a short time for consultation, reported the following:

Whereas, we are in the midst of a fearful war which threatens our country with subjugation to a foreign yoke, and the emergency demands that every means in the power of our people should be put forth to defeat our enemies and establish our own personal security and our national rights; and we are gratified at such a time to witness a growing spirit of patriotism among our people, which exhibits itself by willing submission to any measure of self-denial and sacrifices which the sacred ends we aim at may seem to demand. In view then of the character of the times, we are led to assemble in public meetings and interchange, first of all, the expression of our grateful acknowledgement to Almighty God, for the favor which He has been pleased thus far to vouchsafe to us, in crowning our efforts as a nation struggling for its liberties with success, and especially for the recent victories which in almost every department of our army have crowned the heroic courage of our noble soldiery. We hail these victories as auspicious tokens of the speedy termination of the pending conflict between us and our foes, and taking encouragement from them we hereby renew the pledge of our continued devotion to the cause, and our entire confidence that, with the blessings of God, we shall ere long be delivered from the cruel consequences of a war, waged against us in a spirit worse than barbarous, a spirit of fiendish maliguity that in the prosecution of its purposes disregards alike the moral sentiments of Christendom and the just vengeance of a holy God.

Resolved, Therefore, that to aid us in the efforts which we a portion of the people of North Carolina feel ourselves called upon to make, in order to save our country in this her day of sore trial, we deem it expedient to invite his Excellency Gov. Vance, to visit our county at such time as he may designate between this and the general election in August, and adress us on those topics which stand connected with our deliverance from the evils to which we have referred; and we pledge ourselves to give him a cordial and enthusiastic welcome as our assurances of our best support in the contest in which he is now engaged with one whom we regard as unfitted for the trust to which he aspires, for lack of patriotism as well as other qualities which in our judgment are essential to the character of the first executive officer of the State.

Resolved, further, that the chairman and secretaries of the meeting be requested to transmit to Gov. Vance a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, accompanied with a letter of request in conformity to the first resolution.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Milton Chronicle, the Conservative and Confederate newspapers.

After the reading of the resolutions, they were supported in an able and eloquent speech by the Hon. John Kerr.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

M. B. BOWE, Chairman.

R. W. GRAVES, J. L. McKEE, } Sec's.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy, states that a few days since a soldier of Cheatham's division, who was too unwell to carry his gun and blanket, was seen groping his way after his command, towards the front. He said he could "fight after he got there." Of such is the material which is to regain our temporarily lost territory, and to drive the minions of tyranny discomfitted from our war worn land.

Gen. W. H. F. Lee, so long in captivity, and recently exchanged, has been promoted to the rank of major-general, and takes command of a division of cavalry.

A private telegram from Richmond received by his familly, reports Gen. Benning to be severely wounded in the shoulder, and that he is on his way home.

Two valuable cargoes on Government account have arrived lately in Mobile.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thomason, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

WELDON, May 13.

Various wild rumors have been afloat here to-day; one of which is, that Lee has driven Grant's forces across the Rapidan, with terrific slaughter. But all that I can gather that is reliable, is the following:

Holcombe's Legion resisted the enemy at Chester on Monday last. There has been no fighting since. The enemy still hold the Railroad.

Beauregard's headquarters are in Petersburg. He has been reinforced twenty thousand or more, recently, and still they pour in. The stores are closed in Petersburg, and every man is in the ranks. Engagement expected to-morrow, (the 14th.)

The bridge across Stony Creek is rebuilt; and the one across Nottoway river will be done to-morrow night.

Drewry's Bluff has been reinforced, so that no apprehensions are felt about its security.

The trains will run through Petersburg day after to-morrow.

Two gunboats certainly, and probably four, were blown up or burnt. Nothing else reliable.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, May 13.

Dispatches received at Headquarters from Oak Springs with New Orleans dates to the 9th inst. say Gold was two for one, and rising. All knowledge of Banks ignored. Steele is reported at Little Rock. Marmaduke, is between Little Rock, and Pine Bluff shelling the latter place.

From Trans-Mississippi.

DEMOPOLIS, May 13.

A dispatch to-day from Colonel Scott, *via* Summit, confirms the Trans-Mississippi Dispatch, and says that Gen. Taylor has Banks hemmed in at Alexandria, and has a battery six miles below, stopping all communication *via* Red river. The said battery is supported by Major Brige's and a part of Polignac's, infantry. It captured a transport with a valuable cargo of commissary stores, and one hundred prisoners, and the City Bell, with the 120th Ohio regiment, killing Col. Meade, Col. Bossett, of Corps De Afrique, Col. Ogiel and one Lt.-Colonel. On the fifth, captured the Warner, also gunboats Eight and Twenty-two taken from them; twenty-one pieces ordinance, including eight thirty-two pounder Parrott and their arms were taken. It was reported at Shreveport that Gen. Smith and the enemy had a fight at Jenkins' ford. We captured several hundred prisoners, many small arms, pontoon bridges, and all their traips. We lost Gen. Searcy, and Col Greenwood, and Gen. Wall Kindall Clarke wounded.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, May 14.

All quiet here to-day. General Stuart died Thursday from wounds received Wednesday.

More of Banks' Surrender.

MOBILE, May 14.

The following telegram was received by Gen. Maury, from Osyka dated May 14th: "No definite intelligence of Banks' capitulation had been received in New Orleans on the 10th, although it is thought he had surrendered. It was believed that no boats were coming down—all communication cut off. The iron clad gunboat Granite City, and gunboat Number 45, and a transport with 40 soldiers, were captured by the Confederates at Sabine Pass on the 6th inst.

Fight at Drewry's Bluff.

PETERSBURG, May 15.

It is rumored that the enemy attacked Drewry's Bluff last night and were repulsed, having lost 1 000 men. Gen'l Matt. Ransom was wounded in the arm slightly. No other news from any quarter.

From Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, May 14.

The Yankee forces under Meagher, variously estimated from 5,000 to 10,000, was at Pickens Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, at noon to-day, moving towards Grenada. Five thousand are at Big Black bridge, Gen. H. W. Slocumbe is in command at Vicksburg.

A letter to the Editors of this paper from the Editor of the Wytheville (Va.) Dispatch, dated May 11th, says: "The Yankees have possession of Dublin Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Their force is estimated at 7,000. They have come with a large wagon train. On last Monday they repulsed our forces at Dublin Depot and drove them back to New river bridge. There was heavy firing in that direction yesterday evening.

"One regiment of Yankees came through Tazewell county, Va., supposed to be a portion of the main body. These were badly whipped by Gen. Morgan—nearly all were either killed, wounded or captured.

"Reports come in this evening that the Yankees at Dublin were tearing up the Railroad and burning the small bridges in the neighborhood. They will certainly try hard to destroy the Lead mines in Wythe county, and the Salt works in Washington county, Va."

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Ellington, Mr. JOHN M. COX, of Greene county, to Miss PATTIE, daughter of Lewis Poole, of Johnston county, N. C.

94-3t* WILIE.

Christian Advocate please copy.

DIED,

In this city, of scarlet fever, on the morning of the 14th inst., BENJAMIN MCCULLOH, infant son of William M. and Mary Boylan, aged six months.

OBITUARY.

Killed, at sunrise on Sunday morning, May 8th, 1864, in the battle of "The Wilderness," Private JOHN PAGE FISHER, of Company E, Fourth Virginia cavalry, aged twenty-nine years; son of Dr. E. C. Fisher, now of Raleigh, North Carolina, and grandson of the late Mr. Fisher, of this city.

Keen, poignant and agonizing is the anguish which this sad event conveys to many hearts, which were completely bound up in this noble young man. All words seem tame, and all efforts fruitless, to do justice to that character which endeared him to all with whom he come in contact. That dauntless, brave spirit, that high sense of honor and integrity, that devoted patriotism, united to an almost womanly tenderness of heart, which caused him to be idolized by those to whom he was dearest and nearest, combined to produce a harmony which made him the delight and the pride of those whose hearts are now so completely lacerated, so entirely crushed, by this bitter blow. He has fallen, as he lived, in the faithful discharge of duty. At the battle of Sharpsburg, 1862, he was First Lieutenant of the "Governor's Guard," (since disbanded,) and was taken prisoner by the enemy. A false rumor of his having been killed was circulated, and brought to the ears of his parents and friends, who were almost broken-hearted by the tidings; but it was God's goodness then which caused their night of sorrow to be turned into a morning of joy; since which time he had been dearer, if possible, than ever before, to those whom he so tenderly loved. Entering the service again, as a private, he commanded the same respect, won the same admiration by his conduct, which had been his as an officer, and indeed through every change of his life from boyhood. He has now fallen a noble martyr in that holy cause he so much loved.—He has left a precious legacy of remembered worth, esteem and affection to us, who so loved him, but he has left an aching void in our stricken hearts which can never be filled. (*) N. N.